

Conservation Security Program Idaho Recordbook

Name: _____

Farm/Ranch: _____



- Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

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The Idaho Recordbook & CSP

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

How to Get Started



The intent of this book is to help document that your operation meets the minimum eligibility requirements for the Conservation Security Program (CSP).

This recordbook is not the only option for providing this information. You may submit information in any form as long as all the required records are

compiled and the Idaho Self-Assessment Tools contained in this book are completed. If you prefer an electronic format, you may find the conservation planning tool in the Idaho OnePlan a valuable resource: www.conservation-planner.org or www.oneplan.org, a valuable resource.

First, fill out the CSP Self Assessment Workbook to determine if you meet the basic eligibility requirements for the program.

If you meet these requirements, the information in this Idaho Recordbook must be provided at your verification interview. NRCS will use this information to verify your basic eligibility and to place your application in the appropriate CSP tier and category levels. See page 5 “*Application Procedure*” for a list of information required at your verification interview.

NRCS will conduct a field verification prior to making the first payment if a CSP contract is approved. If you falsely state conditions, you may be required to return contract payments and be held liable for liquidated damages.

Minimum Requirements

The following outlines **minimum requirements** for documentation of **basic eligibility**:

- **HELC**
- **AGI Certification**

- **Basic soil tests** in the five-year period prior to the date the sign-up starts for each field where nutrients have been or will be applied.
- **Two years of records** documenting:
 - Nutrient/fertilizer management activities
 - Description of crop rotations and tillage operations used for each field
 - Pest/pesticide management activities
 - Pasture management and grazing/range management
 - Animal waste utilization
- **Accurate map of operation** – the program requires that you “delineate” your operation yourself. NRCS will substantiate your agricultural operation delineation, control, and authority to sign for the operation.
- **Irrigation Management Assessment Tool**
- **Grazing Lands Eligibility Tool**
- **Wildlife Habitat Eligibility Tool**
- **Winter Feeding, AFO/CAFO Site Assessment** (if applicable)
- **Soil and Water Eligibility Tool**

Payments & Outcomes

No CSP payment may be received **on the same practices or activities on the same land** that you are already receiving payments for from any other source (Federal, state or local programs).

Many of the enhancements are not individual practices, but rather “outcomes” related to multiple practices or activities. These can receive enhancement activity payments even if a practice contributing to the “outcome” is being paid for under another program, as long as the practice is not the **SOLE** contributor to the enhancement outcome. Practices that promote soil quality are an example of this. Tillage is only one factor in these outcomes. Tillage payments under SAWQP and soil quality payments under CSP are allowed. However, if you are receiving an EQIP payment for nutrient management, then a CSP nutrient management enhancement payment would not be allowed until after the EQIP contract ends.

Application Procedure

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NRCS will offer workshops in your area to explain requirements, once the sign-up period is announced. Attend one of these workshops to obtain workbooks and additional information.

1. Complete the CSP Self Assessment Workbook to determine if you meet the basic program eligibility requirements.

2. Complete the Idaho CSP Recordbook or equivalent (including AFO/CAF) assessment activities.

3. Compile all records and documentation required to verify eligibility and determine tier and category placement.

- **Demonstration of control of the land for the entire length of the contract** (5 or 10 years). Examples include signed lease or rental agreement.

- **Accurate maps of operation** (location, aerial photo, conservation plan map) with your Agricultural Operation Delineation.

- *Be sure to include boundaries of your operation and all fields and acres. Check the field boundaries for accuracy.*

- *Include all land that you own and/or control even if you do not intend to enroll all acres in CSP. Include cropland, rangeland, pasture, hayland, forest, and rented ground.*

- *Identify location of practices such as fences, filter strips, watering facilities and grass waterways.*

- *For your convenience, you can use the following land use abbreviations on your map:*

C = Crop, F = Forest, GF = Grazed Forest, GR = Grazed Range, H = Hay, N = Native Pasture, NA = Natural Area, P = Pasture, R = Recreation, U = Urban, W = Water, WL = Wildlife, HQ = Headquarters (feedlots and dairies)

- Soil test records for each field or Conservation Management Unit (CMU)
 - at least **one test per yield in the past five years**. A basic soil test is generated from a consolidated soil sample that is representative of the field being tested. As a minimum, the soil test will include plant available N, P, & K, percent soil organic matter, pH, and percent lime if applicable.

- Two years of records/documentation for:
 - Nutrient/fertilizer management activities (application amounts and dates)
 - Description of crop rotations and tillage operations used for each field
 - Pest/pesticide management activities
 - Pasture management and grazing/range management (grazing plan, forage available, livestock inventory, feed/forage balance)
 - Animal waste utilization

4. Schedule a verification interview with your local NRCS office.

5. Visit the Farm Service Agency (FSA)

- Verify HELC
- Verify AGI status

6. Bring the following to your NRCS verification interview (once the official sign-up begins):

- Completed CSP Self Assessment Workbook
- Completed Idaho CSP Recordbook or equivalent
- Agricultural Operation Delineation
- Other records and documentation listed in # 3 above.



Land Operator Information

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The following information is needed for your CSP application. Remember all the information you provide NRCS will remain confidential. If you already have an approved conservation plan for your operation, many of these pages can be copied directly from your plan.

Name of Applicant(s)/Land Manager(s) _____

Are you a beginning farmer/rancher or limited resource farmer/rancher? Yes No

Do you own or lease the land you wish to enroll? Own Lease

If you lease the land, do you lease by cash rent or crop share? Cash Share

Do you operate and do you have control of the land you wish to enroll for the proposed contract period (5 to 10 years)? Yes No

Name of Landowner(s) _____

Will owner(s) be a contract participant? Yes No

Business or Farm Name _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** _____

County _____ **Zip Code** _____

Phone Numbers: Home _____

Business _____

Cell _____

E-mail Address _____

Property Information

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In order to identify the property location, please fill out the table below. Your farm number, tract number and total acres can be located on an aerial map. Aerial map photocopies of your property can be obtained at your local USDA Service Center. Township, range and section numbers can be located with the following resources: county soil survey book, 7.5 min. quad map (can be found at a bookstore or sporting goods store), tax lot number from the county courthouse, deed of land or the local irrigation district.

EXAMPLE: Property Location

Property Name	Tract Number	Field Numbers	Township/ Range/ Section(s)	Acres	Own	Control/ Operate	Land Use/ Type
Jones Farm	T251	1	13S, 3E, 21	30		✓	cropland
Smith Farm	T252	1	13S, 3E, 22	120	✓	✓	pastureland
Smith Farm	T252	HQ	13S, 3E, 22	5	✓	✓	HQ

Property Location

Property Name	Tract Number	Field Numbers	Township/ Range/ Section(s)	Acres	Own	Operate	Land Use/ Type

Property Information

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Property Location (continued)

[illegible]

Conservation Records

The following worksheets will assist you and your conservation planner in determining program eligibility as well as which category(ies) you qualify for. Please disregard any worksheets that are not applicable to your operation. If you need additional sheets, you may make copies of these pages and attach them to the Recordbook.

Cropland and Hayland Inventory

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11	Soil Testing
13	Crop Rotation Management
14	Rotation #1 Worksheets
16	Rotation #2 Worksheets
18	Rotation #3 Worksheets
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24	Irrigation Water Management

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Crop Rotation and Management

First, identify all the crop rotations followed in a typical 10-year timeframe on your operation. Then, list the tract and field number(s) for each rotation. Include situations with permanent pasture or hayland, pasture or hayland in rotation with other crops, or rotations that do not include grasses or legumes. Please see the example below.

EXAMPLE: Crop Rotation and Management Worksheet

Tract Numbers	Field Numbers or Names	Typical Rotation Sequences									
		Yr 1 <u>2001</u>	Yr 2 <u>2002</u>	Yr 3 <u>2003</u>	Yr 4 <u>2004</u>	Yr 5 <u>2005</u>	Yr 6 <u>2006</u>	Yr 7 <u>2007</u>	Yr 8 <u>2008</u>	Yr 9 <u>2009</u>	Yr 10 <u>2010</u>
486	3 & 4	Alfalfa Hay					Spring Barley				
700	1, 5, 6, & 7	Alfalfa			Potatoes	Winter Wheat	Potatoes	Corn			
1311	1, 2, & 8	Winter Wheat	Spring Barley	Summer Fallow							



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Typical Rotation Sequences		
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Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Soil Testing

Complete the soil test information for each field being offered into CSP.

EXAMPLE: Soil Test Worksheet

Tract Number	Field Number(s) or Name(s)	Acres	Date of Last Soil Test for each Field
486	3 & 4	50	3-10-03 & 4-5-01
700	1, 5, 6, & 7	640	All on 5-1-04
1311	1, 2, & 8	540	Field 1: 1-10-04, Fields 2 & 8: 8-5-05

Soil Test Worksheet

Tract Number	Field Number or Name	Acres	Date of Last Soil Test for each Field

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Soil Test Worksheet (Continued)

[illegible]

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Crop Rotation Management

Complete the following two tables for **each rotation** being offered into CSP. Additional pages follow. If more pages are needed, please make copies of these worksheets and attach them to your Recordbook.

EXAMPLE: Crop Rotation Worksheet

Crop	Yield		Crop	Yield
Winter Wheat	90 bu/ac			
Spring Barley	3500 lb/ac			
Lentils	2000 lb/ac			

EXAMPLE: Tillage Record

Date of Each Operation	Operation
4-22-03	Disk, tandem light finishing
4-25-03	Drill or airseeder, double disk
5-15-03	Sprayer, post emergence
8-15-03	Harvest spring barley, estimate 50% standing stubble
10-15-03	Disk, tandem light finishing
5-1-04	Disk, tandem light finishing
6-15-04	Rodweeder
Etc.	(Show all tillage operations through the entire rotation.)

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Crop Rotation Management

Crop Rotation #1

Tillage Record

[illegible]

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Tillage Record (continued for Rotation #1)

Date of Each Operation	Operation

• How do you conduct your tillage operations (check one)?

- ☐ Round & round the field
- ☐ Across the slope
- ☐ On the contour

• Have you installed or do you maintain a strip of grass, or grass and shrubs and/or trees at least 24-feet wide along the edge of a field(s) adjacent to a stream, water body or road (circle one)? Yes No

• Identify the fields that have filter strips: _____

Crop and Hayland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Crop Rotation Management

Crop Rotation #2

Tillage Record

[illegible]

Crop and Hayland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Tillage Record (continued for Rotation #2)

Date of Each Operation	Operation

• How do you conduct your tillage operations (check one)?

- ☐ Round & round the field
- ☐ Across the slope
- ☐ On the contour

• Have you installed or do you maintain a strip of grass, or grass and shrubs and/or trees at least 24-feet wide along the edge of a field(s) adjacent to a stream, water body or road (circle one)? Yes No

• Identify the fields that have filter strips: _____

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Crop Rotation Management

Crop Rotation _____

Tillage Record

[illegible]

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Tillage Record (continued for Rotation # _____)

Date of Each Operation	Operation

• How do you conduct your tillage operations (check one)?

- ☐ Round & round the field
- ☐ Across the slope
- ☐ On the contour

• Have you installed or do you maintain a strip of grass, or grass and shrubs and/or trees at least 24-feet wide along the edge of a field(s) adjacent to a stream, water body or road (circle one)? Yes No

• Identify the fields that have filter strips: _____

Crop and Hayland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Typical Field Operations

Bale straw or residue
Bed shaper
Burn residue
Chisel, st. pt.
Chisel, st. pt. 12 in deep
Chisel, sweep shovel
Chisel, twisted shovel
Corregation
Cultipacker, roller
Cultivator, field 6-12 in. sweeps
Cultivator, field w/ spike points
Cultivator, pre-emergent chemical incorporation
Cultivator, row crop
Disk, offset, heavy
Disk, offset, heavy 12 in. depth
Disk, offset, heavy 15 in. depth
Disk, tandem light finishing
Disk, tandem secondary op.
Drill or air seeder single disk openers 7-10 in. space
Drill or air seeder, hoe opener in heavy residue
Drill or air seeder, hoe/chisel openers 6-12 in. space
Drill or air seeder, double disk
Drill or air seeder, double disk opener w/ fertilizer openers
Drill or air seeder, double disk w/ fluted coulters
Fertilizer application, deep plcmt heavy shank
Fertilizer application, surface broadcast
Fertilizer application, anhyd knife 30 in.
Furrow diker
Graze, continuous
Graze, intensive rotational
Graze, rotational
Graze, stubble or residue
Harrow, coiled tine
Harrow, heavy
Harrow, rotary
Harrow, spike tooth
Harrow, tine, on beds
Harvest, grass or legume seed, leave forage
Harvest, grass seed, remove forage
Harvest, hay, grass
Harvest, hay, legume
Harvest, hay, no regrowth
Harvest, small grains, corn, peas, canola, mustard

Harvest, legume seed, remove forage
Harvest, root crops, digger
Harvest, silage
Knife, windrow dry beans
Land plane
Manure injector
Manure spreader
Mower, swather, windrower
Planter, double disk opener
Planter, double disk opener w/fluted coulter
Planter, double disk opener, 18 in. rows
Planter, small veg seed
Planting, broadcast seeder
Plow, moldboard
Plow, moldboard, conservation
Plow, moldboard, up hill
Plow, reversible
Rodweeder
Roller, corrugated packer
Roller, on beds
Roller, residue
Roller, smooth
Rotary hoe
Rototiller, field
Rototiller, field, add residue
Rototiller, row cultivator, add residue
Rototiller, row cultivator
Shredder, flail or rotary
Sprayer, kill weeds, volunteer for reduced/no till
Sprayer, post emergence
Striptiller w/middlebuster on beds
Subsoiler
Subsoiler bedder (ripper/hipper)
Subsoiler ripper, 24-40 in. deep
Sweep plow 20-40 in. wide
Sweep plow wider than 40 in. w/mulch treader
Sweep plow, wider than 40 in.

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Agrichemical Use

This worksheet includes information on the methods used to control pests and weeds on your operation. The following bullets include additional information to assist in completing this worksheet.

- Under the **Suppression Method** column, please include the method, product name or the active ingredient used to manage the target pest listed.
- Under the **Pesticide Application Rate** column, include the pounds or ounces of the active ingredient (ai).
- In the **Whole Field** or **Spot Treatment** column, indicate if the pesticide was applied on the entire field or spot applied only on infested sites.

Please refer to the example below for reference and then fill out your information on the following pages.

NOTE: You will be required to provide documentation and records of your agrichemical use for the past two years at the time of your NRCS verification interview.

EXAMPLE: Crop and Hayland Pest Management Inputs

Crop Grown	Field Number	Target Pest	Suppression Method	Pesticide Application Rate	Date Applied	Whole Field or Spot Treatment
winter wheat	3 & 4	broadleafs	2-4D	1 pint/ac	April/May	Whole Field/Spot
spring barley	1	wildoats	Puma	1.23 lb/gal	May/June	Whole Field/Spot



Crop and Hayland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Agrichemical Use

List all pesticides (insecticides, miticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc.) used on your land.

[illegible]

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Agrichemical Use (continued)

Crop Grown	Field Number	Target Pest	Suppression Method	Pesticide Application Rate	Date Applied	Whole Field or Spot Treatment

How do you make a decision to apply pesticides? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Apply the same chemicals to a crop each year it is in the rotation
- ☐ Crop adviser or pest alerts
- ☐ Presence of pest without economic injury
- ☐ Scouting for pest damage that approaches economic injury

Do you apply pesticides according to label directions, including handling, storage and disposal? **Yes** **No**

Are you aware that some pesticides have a greater impact on the environment than others? If so, do you perform any additional practices and activities to reduce the risk? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Use lower risk pesticides
- ☐ Improved irrigation management
- ☐ Spot treatment instead of whole field
- ☐ Utilize non-chemical control methods
- ☐ Use wider filter strips or buffers
- ☐ Other _____

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Irrigation System & Water Management Inventory

Water Rights

Under Idaho law, anyone planning to store or divert surface or ground water for the purpose of irrigation must obtain a water right from the Idaho Department of Water Resources. These water rights must be obtained prior to the use of the water. It is the responsibility of the landowner to obtain the necessary water rights.

CSP Irrigation Requirements

You will be required to provide the following documentation and records of your irrigation system and water management for the past two years at the time of your CSP verification interview:

- Irrigation water application records which include the dates and amounts of water applied.
- Documentation showing the irrigation scheduling technique used.
- Evaluation of the irrigation system used.
- Copies of dated receipts for equipment or services purchased.



Crop and Hayland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Irrigation System and Water Management Inventory

Use the following tables to document your irrigation system and water management activities. Complete each table by filling in those items you have on specific tracts and fields.

Tract No.	Field No.	Irrigation System Type
		Surface - Graded Border
		Surface - Level Border (Basin)
		Surface - Guide Border
		Surface - Border - Contour Level
		Surface - Border - Border Ditch
		Surface - Level Furrow (Basin with furrows or corrugations)
		Surface - Graded Furrow
		Surface - Contour Furrow
		Surface - Corrugations
		Surface - Surge
		Surface - Controlled with contour ditch, turnouts, canvas dams or other means
		Surface - Uncontrolled (wild flood; no control with turnouts, dams, etc.)
		Subirrigation (typically with some type of surface system to apply water)
		Sprinkler - Big gun or boom
		Sprinkler - Hand line or wheel line
		Sprinkler - Solid set (above canopy)
		Sprinkler - Solid set (below canopy)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, high pressure (typically impact sprinklers on top of pipe span)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, low pressure improved (less than 30 psi nozzle pressure; applicator device > 8' above ground)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, LEPA (Low Energy Precision Application, drag hoses, socks, or shielded pad < 18" from ground; maximum 1% slope in majority of field)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, LESA (Low Elevation Spray Application, applicator device < 18" above ground; maximum 3% slope in majority of field)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, LPIC (Low Pressure in Canopy, applicator device within canopy for at least half of the irrigation season; applicator device from 18" to 36" above ground)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, MESA (Mid Elevation Spray Application, applicator device more than 18" but less than 7' above ground)
		Sprinkler - Variable rate application (Precision Farming technique)
		Sprinkler - Lateral/linear move
		Sprinkler - Lateral/linear move (LEPA, LESA, LPIC, MESA)
		Micro Irrigation - Point source (emitters punched into hose, spaghetti tubing, etc.)
		Micro Irrigation - Sprays
		Micro Irrigation - Continuous Tape
		Micro Irrigation - SDI (Subsurface Drip Irrigation)

Crop and Hayland Inventory

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Tract No.	Field No.	Water Measurement
		No flow measurement - no measuring devices such as flumes, weirs or flow meters on farm
		Flow measurement - whole farm but not individual fields; manually recorded
		Flow measurement - whole farm but not individual fields; automatically recorded
		Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual fields; manually recorded
		Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual fields; automatically recorded

Tract No.	Field No.	Soil Moisture Monitoring & Irrigation Scheduling
		Irrigations based on visual observation of crop condition
		Soil moisture by NRCS feel method (operator typically trained with pamphlet)
		Check book scheduling, irrigation scheduler, etc. (records should be available)
		Irrigation scheduling via pan evaporation, atmometer or other methods
		Irrigation scheduling via regional weather network (e.g. AgriMet)
		Soil moisture monitoring/recording using Gypsum blocks, moisture probe, etc.
		Continuous measurement of soil moisture, water applied and ET (records should be available; this is a combination of items above)

Tract No.	Field No.	Control of Water Distribution
		There is little or no control of flow to the whole farm. Diversion facilities do not provide good flow rate control
		Flow rate to the whole farm is controlled, but the on-farm delivery system is such that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field
		Flow rates to the whole farm and each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control
		All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled

Tract No.	Field No.	Water Conveyance System
		Open ditch or canal - coarse textured soils (sands, gravels, etc.)
		Open ditch or canal - medium textured soils (sandy loams, loams, etc.)
		Open ditch or canal - fine textured soils (clays, silts, silt loams, etc.)
		Open ditch or canal - lined
		Closed conduit pipeline

Tract No.	Field No.	Land Leveling
		Land smoothed (highs & lows have been altered but not with precision)
		Land leveled (conventional surveying and construction equipment)
		Precision land leveled (laser-guided precision equipment, >1/2 % slopes)
		Precision land leveled (laser-guided precision equip., less than or equal to 1/2 % slopes)
		A sprinkler system is utilized

Tract No.	Field No.	Irrigation Tailwater Recovery
		None
		Tailwater reuse system installed

Conservation Records

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

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33	Grazing System Plan
35	Grazing Records
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Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

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Livestock Inventory

The next two worksheets will break down your herd inventory needs (demands) and corresponding forage and roughage inventory available (supply). This will help you determine if your grazing system is balanced for the most sustainable use of your grazing land.

One animal unit is equivalent to the intake required for one 1,000-pound mature cow and her calf. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to sustain one animal unit, or its equivalent, for one month. This equates to 26 pounds of dry feed for one day and 790 pounds of dry feed for one month. Your total AUMs/year (shown with an asterisk* in the example) will determine the AUMs of forage needed for your operation. If wildlife species consume a significant amount of your forage base, they can be accounted for in this inventory. Use the chart below to help you determine the appropriate animal unit for your livestock type. Please refer to the example for your reference and then fill out your information on the following page.

Determining Animal Unit Equivalent	
Kind/Class Animals	Animal Unit Equivalent (aue)
1,000 lb Cow w/calf	1.0
1200 lb Cow w/calf	1.15
850 lb Replacement Heifers	.9
1,500 lb Bull	1.35
1,500 lb Horse	1.25
200 lb Ewe/Doe	.16
Deer	.2
Elk	.6

EXAMPLE: Livestock Inventory, Total AUMs Needed (Worksheet #1)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Livestock Type	Number of Animals	Animal Unit Equivalent (aue)	Total AUs (Multiply columns 2 & 3)	Months Grazed	Total AUMs Needed per year (Multiply columns 4 & 5)
Cow w/calf (1,200 lb)	350	X 1.15 aue	= 403 AUs	X 12	= 4,836 AUMs/year
Replacement Heifers	30	0.9	27 AUs	12	324 AUMs/year
Bulls	20	1.35	27 AUs	12	324 AUMs/year
Elk	50	.6	30 AUs	3	90 AUMs/year
Total	400		457 AUs		* 5,574 AUMs/year

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

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Livestock Inventory, Total AUMs Needed (Worksheet #1)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kind/Class of Animal	Number of Animals	Animal Unit Equivalent (aue)	Total AUs (Multiply columns 2 & 3)	Months Grazed	Total AUMs Needed per year (Multiply columns 4 & 5)
	Animals	X Animal Unit	= AU's	X Months	= AUMs/year
Totals					

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

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Forage Inventory

The following worksheet will determine the total amount of forage on your operation. Utilizing this and the livestock inventory will allow you to create a balanced grazing program.

If you are unable to determine the amount of AUMs your pasture or range produces in a year, please contact your local NRCS conservation planner. This information is critical in order to complete the rest of the pastureland and range worksheets. Local yield information will be provided by NRCS.

In order to calculate total AUMs on your field (column 4):

Total Acres (column 2) divided by #Acres per AUM (column 3) equals Total AUMs per year (column 4).

NOTE: If your yield is in tons, multiply the total number of tons by 2.54 to get the number of AUMs.

Please refer to the example for your reference and then fill out your information on the following page.

EXAMPLE: Forage Inventory, Number of AUMs Available (Worksheet #2)

1	2	3	4	5
Pasture or Range Unit	Acres	Acre/Yield per Year	Total AUMs Available	Type of Forage or Feed
Field 11,15, & 16	18.4 ac	/ 0.27 ac/AUM	= 68.1 AUMs	Alfalfa aftermath
Tract 523	5000 ac	/ 4 ac/AUM	= 1250 AUMs	Rangeland
Tract 2395	103	4.5 ac/AUM	22.9 AUMs	Irrigated Pasture
Totals	5121.4		1341 AUMs	



Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

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Forage Inventory, Number of AUMs Available (Worksheet #2)

Pasture or Range Unit	Acres	Acre/Yield per Year	Total AUMs Available	Type of Forage or Feed
Totals				

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

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Grazing System Plan

The following worksheet can be used to assist in documenting your grazing management. Identify the herd or movement group (type of animals) and the number of animal AUs from column 4 of the worksheet, "Livestock Inventory," and mark the corresponding time grazed or fed in each field or pasture. This worksheet needs to show the grazing schedule for each herd or movement group for your operation. Use additional sheets to document each year.

EXAMPLE: Grazing Schedule

YEAR: 2003

Field	Animal Type	Animal Number	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tract 2395	Pairs	403 au	Fed Hay			X						X	Fed Hay	
Miller Place	Pairs	403 au					X	X						
Tract 523	Pairs	403 au							X	X	X			
Tract 523	Elk	30 au	X	X										X
Home Place	Heifers	27 au	Fed Hay			X	X	X						
Fields 11, 15, 16	Heifers	27 au							X	X	X	Fed Hay		



Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Schedule (Worksheet #3)

YEAR: _____

[illegible]

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records for Pasture and Rangeland

This worksheet will combine the information you have determined and developed in the last three worksheets. The following charts are provided for your use in keeping track of your grazing records and will help you determine the current balance of forage and animals on each field.

Use the following descriptions to determine your **Use Class** for the last column of the chart. At or near the end of the grazing period, determine the degree of use from the chart below. When properly grazed, the vegetation left will supply adequate cover for soil protection and will maintain or improve the quantity and quality of desirable vegetation (identified as "Moderate" use below).

Degree of Use	Description
None : 0-15 percent	Very little or no use of key forage plants. Only choice areas and choice forage grazed.
Light: 16-35 percent	Key forage plants lightly to moderately used. Practically no use of low-value forage plants. Most of accessible range shows grazing. Very little trailing to grazing.
Moderate: 36-65 percent	Key forage plants used correctly for the season of grazing. Some use of low-value forage plants. All fully accessible areas are grazed; some trampling damage may be evident.
Heavy: 66-80 percent	Key forage plants closely cropped. Low value forage plants generally being grazed. Trampling damage is widespread in accessible areas.
Severe: 81-100 percent	Key forage plants are weakened from continual grazing of regrowth and mechanical damage. Low-value forage plants carrying the grazing load and are closely cropped.

EXAMPLE: Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name: Tract 523							
Year or Season: 2003					Total Acres: 2000		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Cow w/calf	350	5/1	6/15	46	403	610	Moderate
elk, winter range	50	12/15	3/15	90	30	89	
Totals	350			46		699	

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): 1250

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): +551 (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pastureland and Range

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

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For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

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AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

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For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

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AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Grazing Records - Pasture and Rangeland

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Field Name:							
Year or Season:					Total Acres:		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Livestock Type	Livestock Number	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed	Animal Units	AUMs	Use Class Percent
Totals							

For Column A, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 1, page 31

For Column B, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 2

For Column F, transfer information from Worksheet 1, Column 4

For Column G (AUMs): Multiply Columns E and F, then divide total by 30.4

AUMs Available (From Forage Inventory Worksheet 2, Column 4): _____

AUM Balance (AUMs Available - Total AUMs Column G): _____ (A negative number indicates a deficit.)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Pasture and Rangeland Pest Management Input

This worksheet includes information on the methods used to control pests and weeds on your operation. The following bullets include additional information to assist in completing this worksheet.

- Under the **Suppression Method** column, include the method, product name or the active ingredient used to manage the target pest listed.
- Under the **Pesticide Application Rate** column, include the pounds or ounces of the active ingredient (ai).
- In the **Whole Field or Spot Treatment** column, indicate if the pesticide was applied on the entire field or spot applied only on infested sites.

Please refer to the example below for reference and then fill out your information on the following page.

EXAMPLE: Pasture and Rangeland Pest Management Inputs

Forage Grown	Field Number	Target Pest	Suppression Method	Pesticide Application Rate	Date Applied	Whole Field or Spot Treatment
Irrigated Orchard Grass	3 & 4	Canada Thistle	Clipping/ Mowing	None	----	----
Intermediate Wheatgrass and Alfalfa	1	Non-native rosebush	Crossbow	1 pint/ac	August	Spot Treatment



Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Pasture and Rangeland Pest Management Inputs Worksheet

Forage Grown	Field Number	Target Pest	Suppression Method	Pesticide Application Rate	Date Applied	Whole Field or Spot Treatment

Additional Comments/Observations:

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Irrigation System & Water Management Inventory

Water Rights

Under Idaho law, anyone planning to store or divert surface or ground water for the purpose of irrigation must obtain a water right from the Idaho Department of Water Resources. These water rights must be obtained prior to the use of the water. It is the responsibility of the landowner to obtain the necessary water rights.

CSP Irrigation Requirements

You will be required to provide the following documentation and records of your irrigation system and water management for the past two years at the time of your CSP verification interview:

- Irrigation water application records which include the dates and amounts of water applied.
- Documentation showing the irrigation scheduling technique used.
- Evaluation of the irrigation system used.
- Copies of dated receipts for equipment or services purchased.



Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Irrigation System and Water Management Inventory

Use the following tables to document your irrigation system and water management activities. Complete each table by filling in those items you have on specific tracts and fields.

Tract No.	Field No.	Irrigation System Type
		Surface - Graded Border
		Surface - Level Border (Basin)
		Surface - Guide Border
		Surface - Border - Contour Level
		Surface - Border - Border Ditch
		Surface - Level Furrow (Basin with furrows or corrugations)
		Surface - Graded Furrow
		Surface - Contour Furrow
		Surface - Corrugations
		Surface - Surge
		Surface - Controlled with contour ditch, turnouts, canvas dams or other means
		Surface - Uncontrolled (wild flood; no control with turnouts, dams, etc.)
		Subirrigation (typically with some type of surface system to apply water)
		Sprinkler - Big gun or boom
		Sprinkler - Hand line or wheel line
		Sprinkler - Solid set (above canopy)
		Sprinkler - Solid set (below canopy)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, high pressure (typically impact sprinklers on top of pipe span)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, low pressure improved (less than 30 psi nozzle pressure; applicator device > 8' above ground)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, LEPA (Low Energy Precision Application, drag hoses, socks, or shielded pad < 18" from ground; maximum 1% slope in majority of field)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, LESA (Low Elevation Spray Application, applicator device < 18" above ground; maximum 3% slope in majority of field)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, LPIC (Low Pressure in Canopy, applicator device within canopy for at least half of the irrigation season; applicator device from 18" to 36" above ground)
		Sprinkler - Center pivot, MESA (Mid Elevation Spray Application, applicator device more than 18" but less than 7' above ground)
		Sprinkler - Variable rate application (Precision Farming technique)
		Sprinkler - Lateral/linear move
		Sprinkler - Lateral/linear move (LEPA, LESA, LPIC, MESA)
		Micro Irrigation - Point source (emitters punched into hose, spaghetti tubing, etc.)
		Micro Irrigation - Sprays
		Micro Irrigation - Continuous Tape
		Micro Irrigation - SDI (Subsurface Drip Irrigation)

Pasture and Rangeland Inventory

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Tract No.	Field No.	Water Measurement
		No flow measurement - no measuring devices such as flumes, weirs or flow meters on farm
		Flow measurement - whole farm but not individual fields; manually recorded
		Flow measurement - whole farm but not individual fields; automatically recorded
		Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual fields; manually recorded
		Flow measurement - whole farm plus individual fields; automatically recorded

Tract No.	Field No.	Soil Moisture Monitoring & Irrigation Scheduling
		Irrigations based on visual observation of crop condition
		Soil moisture by NRCS feel method (operator typically trained with pamphlet)
		Check book scheduling, irrigation scheduler, etc. (records should be available)
		Irrigation scheduling via pan evaporation, atmometer or other methods
		Irrigation scheduling via regional weather network (e.g. AgriMet)
		Soil moisture monitoring/recording using Gypsum blocks, moisture probe, etc.
		Continuous measurement of soil moisture, water applied and ET (records should be available; this is a combination of items above)

Tract No.	Field No.	Control of Water Distribution
		There is little or no control of flow to the whole farm. Diversion facilities do not provide good flow rate control
		Flow rate to the whole farm is controlled, but the on-farm delivery system is such that it is very hard to deliver the desired flow to any given field
		Flow rates to the whole farm and each field are adequately controlled. Flow rates to each set are difficult to control
		All flow rates to each set are adequately controlled

Tract No.	Field No.	Water Conveyance System
		Open ditch or canal - coarse textured soils (sands, gravels, etc.)
		Open ditch or canal - medium textured soils (sandy loams, loams, etc.)
		Open ditch or canal - fine textured soils (clays, silts, silt loams, etc.)
		Open ditch or canal - lined
		Closed conduit pipeline

Tract No.	Field No.	Land Leveling
		Land smoothed (highs & lows have been altered but not with precision)
		Land leveled (conventional surveying and construction equipment)
		Precision land leveled (laser-guided precision equipment, >1/2 % slopes)
		Precision land leveled (laser-guided precision equip., less than or equal to 1/2 % slopes)
		A sprinkler system is utilized

Tract No.	Field No.	Irrigation Tailwater Recovery
		None
		Tailwater reuse system installed

Assessment Tools

The Winter Feeding, AFO/CAFO Site Assessment Tool must be completed if applicable to your operation. You will be required to complete a Soil and Water Eligibility Assessment, an Irrigation Management assessment, Grazingland assessment and Wildlife Habitat eligibility assessment during the NRCS interview if the assessments are applicable to your operation.

##.....Winter Feeding, AFO/CAFO Site Assessment

AFO/CAFO Site Assessment

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Winter Feeding, AFO/CAFO Site Assessment for Livestock Operations General Definitions and Description

Waters of the United States: Navigable streams including irrigation laterals and drainages. All waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters.

Waters of the State: All surface and ground water located within the boundaries of the state or boundary streams, rivers and lakes.

Nutrient Management Plans (NMP): NMPs must address all resource concerns identified using the following tools and/or other resource planning techniques or methods:

- Site Assessment: Identifies resource concerns related to the area where livestock are fed and/or concentrated.
- P Transport Risk Analysis: Identifies the probability of phosphorus (P) transport from a winter feeding area or a winter pasture, or where land application of animal waste occurs.
- Nutrient Management Plans must meet the criteria cited in the NRCS 590 Nutrient Management Standard.

Jurisdiction: The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) has responsibility for all beef and dairy CAFOs in the state of Idaho except Indian Reservations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has responsibility for reservations and CAFOs, excluding those housing beef and/or dairy cattle. EPA has the responsibility to inspect all lands in the state to determine compliance with the Clean Water Act.

CAFO (as of December 2002):

Large CAFO

- Livestock are confined more than 45 days.

Industry Thresholds	
Animal Type	Large CAFO
Dairy Cows	700
Veal Calves	1,000
Beef Cattle	1,000
Other Cattle (Heifers)	1,000
Swine	2,500 (55 lbs. or more) 10,000 (under 55 lbs.)
Horses	500
Sheep or Lambs	10,000
Turkeys	55,000
Chickens, Liquid Manure	30,000
Chickens, All Other	125,000 (non-laying hens) 82,000 (laying hens)
Ducks	30,000 51 5,000 (liquid manure system)

AFO/CAFO Site Assessment (continued)

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Medium CAFO

- Direct discharge to “Waters of the U.S.” and/or “Waters of the State”
- Does not require site specific water quality monitoring
- Stream running through confinement area
- Man-made conveyance to surface water
- All or a portion of the site does not support perennial vegetation or annually seeded cover
- Livestock are confined more than 45 days

Industry Thresholds	
Animal Type	Medium CAFO
Dairy Cows	200-699
Veal Calves	300-999
Beef Cattle	300-999
Other Cattle (Heifers)	300-999
Swine	750-2,499 (55 lbs. or more) 3,000-9,999 (under 55 lbs.)
Horses	150-499
Sheep or Lambs	3,000-9,999
Turkeys	16,500-54,999
Chickens, Liquid Manure	9,000-29,999
Chickens, All Other	37,500-124,999 (non-laying hens) 25,000-81,999 (laying hens)
Ducks	10,000-29,999 1,500-4,999 (liquid manure system)

Small CAFO (Must be designated)

- Livestock feeding operations that are determined to be a “significant contributor” to waters of the U.S. and/or waters of the State. This determination is typically based upon site specific water quality monitoring.
- All or a portion of the site does not support perennial vegetation or annually seeded cover.
- Livestock are confined more than 45 days.

AFO (as of December 2002):

- Confines animals for 45 days in 12 months
- Does not sustain vegetation in confinement area
- Does not discharge to waters of the U.S. and/or waters of the State

Winter Feeding Areas: The majority of the site supports perennial vegetation or annually seeded cover. A winter feeding area is not required by law to have a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP); however, as part of the RMS planning process, an NMP may be necessary to address identified site specific resource concerns.

AFO/CAFO Site Assessment (continued)

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Site Data

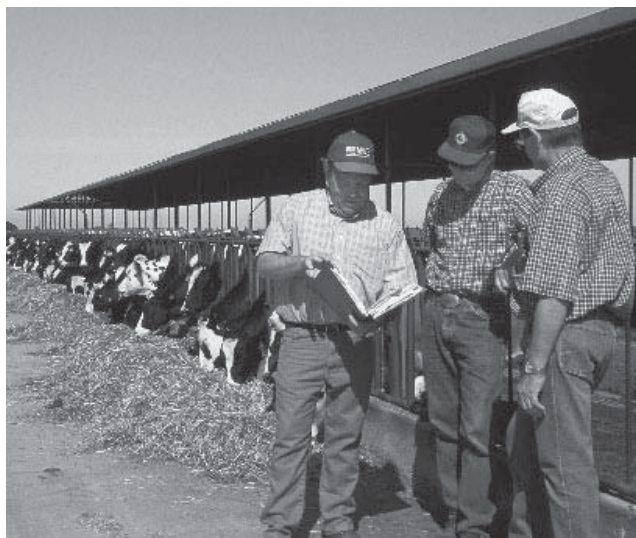
Precipitation: _____

Slope: _____

Representative Soils: _____

Briefly describe the containment/feeding scenerio, including a description of the number and kind of animals, and complete the Site Assessment on the next page.

If land application of wastes occurs, briefly describe the procedure used.



AFO/CAFO Site Assessment (continued)

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

This table will help the producer and planner identify resource problems on the site. **A check in any shaded box identifies a potential water quality resource concern that needs to be corrected by the RMS planning/implementation process.**

Item	YES	NO	Comment
1. Does the feeding area support perennial vegetation or annually seeded vegetation: a. Over the entire area? b. Over a portion of the area? c. No vegetation is found	a. b. c.		
2. Does precipitation or snowmelt leave the AFO/CAFO and enter waters of the State/U.S.? (Not permitted by regulation.)			
3. Does precipitation or snowmelt leave the winter feeding area? (Not restricted by regulation.)			
4. Do livestock have direct access to waters of the State/U.S. from any kind of site?			
5. Is vegetation in the riparian zone impacted by livestock?			
6. Are there off-channel livestock watering facilities?			
7. Does upland runoff flow through the feeding area?			
8. Is there roof runoff flow through the feeding area? (animal health issue)			
9. Does roof runoff flow through the feeding area and off-site? (water quality issue)			
10. Is there a vegetative buffer zone between the feeding area and waters of the State/U.S.? Describe vegetative species, condition & width. Note: The buffer must meet practice standards 391A Riparian Forest Buffer, 390 Riparian Herbaceous Buffer or 393 Filter Strip.			
11. Are solid wastes or a portion of solid wastes stockpiled in the feeding area?			
12. Will run-off from stockpiled waste flow off-site?			
13. Do liquid wastes flow off-site?			
14. Are liquid wastes from the feeding area contained?			
15. Does land application of waste occur?			
16. Is the site subject to flooding?			

AFO/CAFO Site Assessment (continued)

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Dairy Operations: Submit a copy of your nutrient management plan and corresponding records.

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs): If your facility is considered a CAFO, submit a copy of your nutrient management plan and corresponding records. Refer to Winter Feeding, AFO/CAFO Site Assessment for Cattle Operations General Definitions and Description, to determine if your facility is a CAFO.

Animal Feeding Operations (AFO), Winter Feeding Operations (WFO) and Pasture Operations: Complete the following information and submit to NRCS.

Livestock Information					
Animal Class	Housing Type	Number of Animals	Average Weight per Animal (lbs.)	Bedding Type	Tons of Bedding Used per Year

Note: Tons of Bedding Used per Year can be calculated using the NRCS Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH).

Typical Animal Class		Typical Housing	Typical Bedding
Dairy Lactating Cow	Turkey	Freestall	Sand
Dairy Dry Cow	Duck	Open Lot	Compost
Dairy Heifer	Sheep	Covered Shed	Long Straw
Dairy Calf	Swine - Grower	Covered Pens	Chopped Straw
Beef - High Forage	Swine - Replacement Gilt	Crates	Shavings
Beef - High Energy	Sow - Gestation	Concrete Pens	
Cow/Calf	Sow - Lactating	Little Building	
Beef - Background	Boar	Cages	
Chicken Layer	Nursery Pig	Winter Feeding Area	
Chicken Pullet	Goat	Winter Pasture	
Chicken Broiler	Horse		

AFO/CAFO Site Assessment (continued)

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Runoff Areas					
Name of Area Contributing Runoff	Surface Type	Width	Length	Slope	Containment Method

Note: Runoff from any surface that is in contact with manure must be contained.

Typical Runoff Area	Typical Surface Type	Typical Slope	Typical Containment
Cow Yards	Earthen	>3%	Water Storage Pond
Feed Lanes	Concrete/Paved	<3%	In-corral
Feed Storage Area	Roofed		Concrete Tank
Corrals	Concrete/Paved - Scraped Daily		
Feed Barn Roof			
Freestall Roof			
Concrete Alley			



AFO/CAFO Site Assessment (continued)

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Idaho

Manure Storage Information										
Manure Storage	Rectangular Structure	Sloped Wall Structure	Open Lot Corral	Cylindrical Tank	Winter Feeding Area					
						Length ft.	Width ft.	Depth ft.	Slope ft.	Diameter ft.

Note: If manure is stored on pasture or in the winter feeding area, you do not need to supply dimensions of the storage.

Typical Manure Storage
Wastewater Storage Pond
Runoff Pond
Concrete Separator
Mechanical Separator Pad
Open Lot Corral
Concrete Pit Beneath Housing

Signature Page

There will be field verification of all resources and activities at some time in the year following CSP contract approval. If you falsely state the conditions, you may be required to return contract payments and be held liable for liquidated damages.

Client's Certification

- I/we certify that I/we provided the delineation of the Agricultural Operation that I/we am/are submitting for application into the Conservation Security Program.
- I/we certify that I/we own and operate or can demonstrate control and operation of all land I/we have included in the Agricultural Operation Delineation.
- I/we certify that all information contained in this record book was provided by me/us and is accurate to the best of my/our knowledge.

Producer(s): _____

Date: _____ **Watershed:** _____

